DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Conduct of the Women of New Orleans.

A letter from a soldier, recently a prisoner in New Orleans, gives an account of the loyalty of the women of that city notwithstanding the presence of the Yankee authorities. It says:

"The 'rebel' ladies of New Orleans could always be distinguished by their appearance. In their dress blue is a prescribed color, while mourning and colors of a 'sad' hue are very much worn; neatness and simplicity prevail; hats are thought to be vulgar, because they are generally worn by the 'Northern settlers,' and those who are not in black, for some near relative or friend, wear red trimmings in their bonnets almost invariably, as that shade of color is considered decidedly Confederate by the fair denizens of our fallen metropolis. Rings and other jewelry, ornamented with appropriate 'rebel' devices, deck their persons, while the Stonewall Jackson curl' falls over their left shoulders with a peculiar grace. There is an air of superiority about them which is so different from the unpolished manners of the wives and daughters of the Yankees, who strive to imitate the elegance of Southern refinement. The day before we left for Ship Island is a day that will ever be remembered by us. The ladies accompanied us to the levee to bid us their fond adieu. They had to walk from Carondelet street, near Common, to the foot of Jackson, a distance of nearly two miles, at a very rapid rate. When we reached the wharf, they went through mud and water in order to see the last of us—then there was quite a scene; lovers took leave of and tenderly kissed their 'sweethearts,' friends bid each other good bye, hoping soon to meet under happier and brighter auspices, and all felt that they were connected by ties of friendship and principle.

"Nine hearty cheers for the 'ladies of New Orleans' and the South'rn Confederacy were given with so great a zest that, in consequence of it, our Yankee captors, with their usual kindness, committed us to the hold of the vessel; but not until we were fairly loaded down with fruit thrown to us by the 'fair rebels' assembled. We were kept in the hold of the ship until about fifty miles below the city, thus being debared the pleasure of seeing New Orleans and of exchanging signals in the dim distance with the being we loved. After our arrival on Ship Island, we were not forgotten by our friends. Boxes containing clothing and provisions were frequently sent to us, and hardly a day passed but what we were forcibly reminded 'of our dear friends' by something sent to administer either to the comfort of the mind or body."

From the Camden Journal.

Forty-eight Hours in a Tree Top.

My plantation is about three miles from Camden, on the Waterree. Intelligence reached me on Wednesday that the river was rapidly rising. I took a bateau, in company with a strong man servant and pushed off to rescure my stock. While engaged in capturing three fine hogs, the head dam on the plantation above broke, and let loose a flood that swept everything before it, and spread out about two miles from bank to bank. In attempting to get out, the bateau washed by the current against a tree, capsized and two of the pigs drowned. The boat was caught by the tree in midship, and we managed to get on the bottom where we stood, three feet in water. Our frail anchor began to give way, but there was another tree ten feet distant beyond our reach from the boat. By crawling as far as we could, and then placing one end of the boat pole in a fork of the tree and holding the other end, my companion in distress made his escape, and in turn held the pole for me. It was a cotton tree, seven inches at the root, and about forty feet high. We had scarcely perched ovrselves in its boughs before the first tree and the boat were swept away. Here we were up a slender tree with an angry torrent twenty feet deep sweeping five feet beneath us, and an expanse of the river more than a mile on either side. From this time, Wednesday twelve o'clock, until Friday two o'clock, we clung for life to these frail but faithful limbs. The river reached its highest on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, and its roar and width prevented our cries from being heard until next day.—All the first day and night, and all the second day and night, we shouted for help; and we began to give up all hope. In my exertion to save the boat, I had thrown off my coat, which we lost, and the only way we kept ourselves from freezing to death, was by violently and constantly striking each other and kicking the tree.

Thursday night, the boy slept soundly, and it was with difficulty I supported him and cheered him up from giving out entirely. We tasted no food or water, and felt no inclination to do so, but occasionally moistened my lips, that I might halloo the louder. The waves surged about us, and we were fearful the tree would be washed off, as the current seemed to be headed up in the track in which it grew. Though almost my entire stock of mules, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, fodder, &c., was swept away, yet so imminent was the peril, I scarcely thought of them for a moment. Every exertion was made to rescue us by several gentlemen, but the torrent was too swift and heavy for a boat to live. A bateau with two negroes came within a hundred yards of the tree, when it was swamped and they barely escaped by clinging to another. About two o'clock on Friday, Mr. Rush, the overseer on Col. Chesnut's plantation, with two colored men, reached the tree in a boat. He, with one of them, took our places on the tree, and we safely reached the shore, stiff and bruised from the fearful exposure. The boat returned and brought the other parties. My colored boy is confined to bed, but is doing well; he would have given out in a few hours longer no doubt. I am sore in my limbs, and hoarse, but suffer in no other way, and with gratitude to a kind Providence for rescuing us from a watery grave, I will ever remember the freshet of January 11, 1865.

A party of English engineers, who are now making a survey of Jerusalem, have discovered an arch of the Temple causeway mentioned by Josephus. This arch is said to be about forty feet in span; to correspond in style of masonry to the Haram wall in its best parts, and to be in a very good state of preservation.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865. { NUMBER 45.

Bridal Verses.

ADDRESSED TO CAPT. K. R. JONES AND BRIDE.

The vows are breathed! and into one,
Two human souls are blended;
Two streams henceforth together run,
Which different courses wended.

Two hearts with all their hopes and fears,
For weal or woe united;
The buds of hope—the flowers of love—
Oh! may they ne'er be blighted.

Young Bride! what wish shall friendship frame
To crown thy bright, young life?
That HE may live long years to bless
His gentle, loving wife.

And what for him who left thy side,
While tears stood in thy eye;
Resolved for God and Liberty
For *home* and THEE to die?

Brave soldier! may the present prayers,
Thy young bride breathes for thee,
Prevail on high:—God spare ye both,
To live and happy be.

Go forth ye noble hearted ones,
Strong in your youth and love;
In all your acts—through all your life,
Seek guidance from above.

May yours a union truly be,
Of hands with warm heart given;
Union in life—union in death,
And *re-union* in Heaven.

PHILO.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.—The Virginia papers continue to bring accounts of meetings in the Army of Northern Virginia, among soldiers of the various States, including of course those of North Carolina, in which the uniform resolve is to fight this fight till the "achievement of independence, or to perish nobly struggling for it." They "cast from them with scorn the arrogant and insolent propositions made to our Commissioners by Abraham Lincoln," and demand "the application of every resource to the vigorous prosecution of the war as the only means of obtaining an honorable peace."

One Brigade which adopted such resolutions as these is composed of men from Northwestern Virginia, many of whom have not seen their homes since the war began.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

Feb 22-w2t-d3t.

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

$200 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.

Feb 22 d10t.

MEETING IN WARRENTON.

A meeting of the citizens of Warren county will be held at the Court House in the town of Warrenton on Tuesday of February Court to take action in relation to the present state of the Confederacy. A full attendance of the citizens is desired as speeches may be expected from several persons.

MANY CITIZENS.

feb 22 d3t

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$ 10 00
" unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.		7 50
Axes, with handles, each,		18 50
" without handles, each,		18 00
Bacon, per pound, hog round,		4 50
Beans, white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,		10 50
Brandy, apple, per gallon,		10 00
" peach, per gallon,		10 00
Beef, fresh, nett per pound,		2 00
" gross, per pound,		1 00
" salted, per pound,		2 50
Candles, tallow, per pound,		5 00
" adamantine, per pound,		10 00
Chains, trace, per pair,		16 00
Cloth, woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard		15 00
Cotton, raw, per lb.,		2 50
Coffee, Rio, per pound		12 50
Corn, unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,		12 00
Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,		12 20
Drills, cotton, ⅞ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,		2 80
Four, extra family, per bbl. 196 lbs.,		100 00
" extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,		90 00
" superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.		80 00
" fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.		70 00
Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds,		8 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,		7 50
Hats, wool each,		8 00
Hay, baled, per 100 pounds,		8 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,		7 50
Hides, dry, extra, per pound,		5 00
" " "		0 00
" green, per pound,		2 50
Horses, artillery, 1st class, per head,		1500 00
" artillery, 2d class, per head		1200 00
House rent, per room per month,		40 00
Iron, Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs		350 00
" " " 2, " " 2000 lbs		314 00
" " " 3, " " 2000 lbs		278 00
" Bloom, " " 2000 lbs		710 00
" Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,		1030 00
" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,		400 00
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard,		15 00
Kettles, camp, iron, per pound,		60
Lumber, good, per 1,000 feet,		60 00
Lard, per pound,		4 50
Leather, sole per pound,		10 00
" upper per pound,		12 00
" harness per pound,		12 00
Molasses, sorghum, per gallon,		15 00
Mules, 1st class, per head,		1,500 00
" 2d class, per head,		1,200 00
" 3d class, per head,		800 00
Mechanics, 1st class, per day, rations by government,		10 00
" 2nd class per day ration by government,		6 00
Nails, per keg,		200 00
Oats, sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.		10 00
" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.		9 25
" shelled, per bushel,		8 00
Osnaburgs, cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 50
" cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 75
Onions, per bushel,		12 00
Oxen work, 1st quality, per yoke,		1,500 00
" " 2d quality, per yoke,		1000 00
Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.		15 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.		8 00
" sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.		8 00
Peaches dried peeled, per bushel of 33 lbs.		12 50
" unpeeled, per bushel of 33 lbs.		10 00
Pork, fresh, nett, per pound,		3 50
" salted, per pound,		3 90
" gross,		2 60
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,		8 00
" common, near town, per head per month,		5 00
" 1st quality, in the country, per head per month,		7 00
" common, in the country, per head, per month,		4 00
Quinine, good, per ounce,		80 00
Rice, new, per pound,		1 50
" old, per pound,		1 10
Rye, good, per bushel of 56 lbs.		12 00
Rosin, per bbl of 280 lbs,		2 00
" in bulk of 280 lbs.		50
Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each,		6 00
Shirting, cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,		1 75
" cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,		1 10
Cotton stripes, 3 yards to lb, per yard,		2 75
Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,		40 00
" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,		50 00
" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,		45 00
Steel, cast, per pound,		10 00
Shoes, army, per pair,		25 00
Shoe thread, flax, per pound,		10 00
Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair,		4 00
Sheep, fat, per head,		50 00
Sugar, brown, common, per pound,		5 00
Soap, hard, per pound,		2 00
" soft, per pound,		1 25
Shucks, baled, 100 lbs.,		8 00
Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,		1 75
Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,		2 40
Tea, black, per pound,		10 00
" green, per pound,		18 00
Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 50
Tobacco, No. 1, extra,		3 00
" No. 1		2 50
" No. 2,		1 75
" Lugs,		1 25
Tallow, clean, per pound,		4 50
Vinegar, cider, per gallon,		4 00
" manufactured, per gallon,		2 00
Whiskey, good, per gallon,		10 00
Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs.		15 00
" bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.		1 50
Wheat straw, baled, per 100 lbs.		2 75
" " unbaled, per 100 lbs.		2 00
Wagons, wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,		700 00
" wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,		500 00
Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.		15 00
Wool, washed, per pound,		12 00
" unwashed, per per pound		10 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,		1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,		6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,		4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,		110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,		65 00
Hire of horse, per day,		4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

JOB WORK!

THE

"CONFEDERATE"

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

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QUICK DISPATCH.

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And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

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(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

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AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4:

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major & A. A. Gen'l.

Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof,* shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVES N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. Special attention is called to the 34th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without act on, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endersed thus:

1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2. Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Feb. 18-d12t. Maj. & Asst. Adj. General

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

STOLEN,

On the 16th inst., 4 miles west of Hillsboro' two Bay Horses, each blind in one eye; a Pony filly, dark Bay, mane roached. Also saddle and two Bear skins, two blind Halters. Supposed to be stolen by two white and one colerd man.

A reward will be given, and charges paid for delivery of the above to the subscriber, at Hillsboro. SAMUEL W. THOMPSON,

feb 20 d2t*

NOTICE.

On the 15th inst., a soldier placed his baggage temporarily in my care on the Railroad, between Greensboro' and Salisbury and never called for it. He can get it, by calling on me, describing the baggage and paying for this notice.

ANDREW McDONALD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
feb 21-d3t Camp Stokes.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

On and after the 1st of March, the price of Gas will be $80,00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
feb 21-dtm. Lessees.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Fineh by
feb 2-d6t MISS. M. W. FINCH.

FOR SALE.

My land, lying near the N. C. R. R. one mile from Thomasville containing 212 acres, nearly half of which is cleared. There is a splendid dwelling and all necessary out houses, and a very large and select orchard. Also, my stock of farming utensils, and provisions on hand.

Apply to
JNO. D. SPICER,
feb 18 d3t* Thomasville. N. C.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-otf.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CARRIAGE, at public auction.

Feb 17-d3t PRIDE JONES.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight. *These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Feb 15-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $5 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be neatly executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18 dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.

dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D. } EDITORS.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M. }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C.
nov 1-d3t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	29
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	20
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE

The people of the Confederate States have had their destiny in their own hands ever since the war began. There was always an abundance of military resources, both of men, material of war, and supplies; and the nation is not yet deficient. A very large number of white men, entirely capable of bearing arms, and who could readily be spared from any service that they are rendering at home, are out of the army. Some filling offices where there is no duties to perform; others employed where their labor could be as well, if not better, performed by others who could not bear arms. The government has not been able to pratice economy of men, because these occupations of men in places where they are lost to the service, without being equally beneficial to the country, are without the knowledge of the government and against its consent. Until the people shall assume the duty of bringing all such cases to the notice of the authorities, this strength will continue to be wasted. No one can fail to be amazed, when he looks around in any community, and sees how many men, perfectly capable of serving in the field, are out of the service; while the necessity for their services is palpable in the fact, that the enemy, in superior force, is pressing us at every point. So of supplies. They exist in the country much more abundantly than many suppose. There are undoubtedly difficulties of concentration and transportation; but these difficulties are not insuperable. What we want is more system; more economy; more rigid official responsibility; more frequent inspection and investigation.

We repeat what we have often said, that we will be conquered by ourselves, if the cause of the Confederacy is ever lost. To-morrow, if the people of North Carolina who can bear arms, will forego their operations for thirty days, and the Governor will lead them, and under His lead they will rally to the army which Beauregard has, Sherman will assuredly march to his doom; and with his defeat, the the public resolution would be restored, and the Confederacy would be put again on the road to independence.

The people wait on Congress, and with intense anxiety urge the enquiry—"When will Congress do something?" Are the finances beyond the reach of Congressional remedy? If the two Houses can find no plan of revenue—none of taxation—adequate to the necessities of the nation, why do they not take the plan submitted, now four months ago, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and try the experiment? Why tinker and tinker, while the country demands action? Congress is far behind the people, misunderstand them, and unquestionably in this long, wearisome do-nothingness, misrepresents them.

The announcement of measures adopted for the strengthening of the army, and the improvement of the currency, would give a new impulse to the popular patriotism. While Congress delays, the evil makes headway.—Surely after one hundred and twenty days of examination and debate, words ought to be worn out, and deeds—deeds—ought to begin.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—About twelve hundred Yankee prisoners—a dirty, ragged, and as hard featured a sett of men as ever were seen—were sent down from Salisbury, and stopped at the Railroad Depot in this place, on yesterday, awaiting orders to be sent to Wilmington for exchange. The Yankee authorities below Wilmington refused to receive a lot previously sent, but we understand that Grant has sent instructions, through our Exchange Agent, to the officer in command there, ordering their reception at that point, and they were expected to leave last night.

It did not appear that a very strict guard was placed over them, or they were allowed unusual liberty by the officer in command. Many of them were seen straggling through the city during the morning, unattended, and in perfect freedom.

We received no mail on yesterday from north, south, east or west, and are consequently without authentic news from any quarter.—There was any quantity of "grape," however, circulating on the streets—rumors of all kinds—but mostly bad and unreliable.

By advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that Post Master Cooke informs the public that after to-day the post office will be closed daily at 4 o'clock, p. m. This rule is adopted, we understand, owing to the office being deficient in clerks.

The Home Guard was ordered under arms on yesterday, to guard the Yankee prisoners here. There seemed to be much difficulty in getting them to turn out.

FROM WILMINGTON.—We learn by passengers who arrived here yesterday, from Goldsboro', that Wilmington was evacuated by our troops on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock.—All Government property, cotton, &c., not sent off, was destroyed previous to the evacuation. It was not known that the enemy had occupied the place.

FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—A passenger who came up from Fayetteville on yesterday, in the stage, reports the destruction of a large government warehouse in that place on Tuesday night, by fire. It was thought to be caused by an incendiary. We could learn no particulars.

It would be well for the guards over government buildings here to keep a sharp lookout.

For the Confederate.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No 4,
Wilmington, N. C. Feb'y 14, '65

EDITOR CONFEDERATE:—I have this day read with feelings of gladness and patriotism, the speech of President Davis, delivered in in the African Church, Richmond, Virginia. It is full of hope and cheer, and I hope it will be read by the people of this Confederacy with the proper spirit. Now is the time for every man to buckle on his armor and be a martyr to his country. The cause calls for one and all. Let it not be said that the patriotic fire of '61 has died out in the bosom of any Southern soul; but rather let it be said that the determination of that date is stronger every hour that we live, and come what will we are sworn to conquer our independence, or die in the attempt.

Let every one say within himself—I am a man, and will stand to my country, live or die survive or perish, I am for seperate independence of the Confederate States, and will submit to nothing else. If we submit, what can we expect? Have we not been told in language yet plain enough what we may expect if we but give in to the vile foe who is now aiming at our destruction.

It seems that the time has at last come when there should be no wavering; when every man should stand in one grand phalanx to give battle to the enemy that is now seeking our subjugation. We have many things to nerve us on to a successful termination to this struggle; and every thing to convince us that peace is only to be had in independence. While we may desire peace as much as any one, still we know that it is to be had only by our standing firm as a rock, with strong arms and stout hearts. Now is the time for the war bugle to be heard in every county, in the place of "croaking." So let our men of eloquence speak to the people, and rally them to the conflict, and ere the summer shall give place to autumn, our army shall be victorious over many battle-fields. Then, perchance, will come peace, with healings on its wings, giving gladness to many a wounded heart. So mote it be.

D. J. F.

Is There any Hope for Us?

The hour is dark, says the *Biblical Recorder*, the darkest that the people of the Confederate States have yet seen. Sherman's triumphant march through Georgia; the fall of Savannah; the capture of Fort Fisher in our own State; the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by the enemy; and the probable consequences of there disasters have greatly depressed the pulic mind. The future is full of peril. Sherman is pressing Beauregard back from Columbia by the force of superior numbers; Thomas is preparing to sweep through Mississippi and Alabama, and Grant with his large army is in General Lee's front. At other points, too, they are pressing us. What then? Is it useless longer to continue the struggle? We give below an extract from one of our exchanges which answers the question.

"Is there then any hope for us? We answer, yes!—the very same that there was in the beginning of the war, not more, not less—*hope in God*. Then we had no right to hope for success in any other way, but through His favor. If we looked for it from any other source our hope was unfounded, sinful, atheistic. We know, or ought to have known, at the first, that, divine power and mercy were our only salvation. And they are equally so now, and are not one tittle more so. And they are now as competent to work out our deliverance as they were then. Our cause is not sunk beyond their ability to save it. And it never can sink so low as that. In the very last extremity they can raise it up, and crown it with victory—unless in our madness and unbelief we abandon it ourselves. It can never be too late to cherish our hope in God, as long as we remain steadfast to right and duty. He will not forsake us until we forsake them.

Nor do any disasters, however many and great, prove that God does not and will not favor our cause—that we have no reason to hope in His interposition on our behalf. We must walk by faith, and not by sight. We must not judge by appearances. His high and mysterious will is not always as it *seems* to be. As high power and mercy can bring deliverance to the most desperate cause, so they often wait until the cause is desperate before they appear for its help. Our faith and hope must not stand on visible evidences of His disfavor.—Otherwise they are not faith and hope at all, but mere natural belief and expectation founded on our human reasonings. The faith and hope which He requires and which He has promised to accept and crown with blessings, rest on Himself alone. They grow out of His own power and mercy, they are supported only by His own word, naked and simple; they are sustained entirely by the riches, inexhaustible and eternal, of His own divine attributes.—Hence they do not fluctuate with the ever changing appearance of that which is visible, and the favorable or unfavorable aspect of outward circumstances. But they survive amid disasters, and triumph over misfortune, and perish, if they ever do perish, when all is lost. When deep calleth unto deep, when all His waves and His billows, raised by His command and raging by His appointment, are gone over us, even then we are taught to say, "Why art thou cast down, oh my soul; and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise Him for the help of His countenance!"

We pretend not to say, no man dares to affirm what the will of God is as to the issue of the present war and the fate of these Confederate States. But this we do say, while an omnipotent and most merciful God reigns, we have no reason to despair, there is still help and hope for us. Grant that we are not able to withstand our enemies. We never were able ourselves, and with God for our help we are able now as we ever were. Grant that we do not deserve that help. We never did deserve it. We are a people meriting destruction. But our hope is in His mercy. He is a God who heareth prayer. He spared guilty Isreal at the intercession of Moses. He will spare us when He has brought us to the brink of destruction, if, putting our faith in Him alone, we seek His help."

Earringer's N. C. Brigade of Cavalry.

[CONCLUDED.]

On the 21st of August, took an active part in the attempt to drive the enemy from the Weldon Railroad. The Brigade occupied the right, and moved upon the small road leading from the Vaughn Road near Popular Spring Church to Wyatt's. The Third Regiment, under Major Moore, drove the enemy into his advanced works, after taking his works forced him rapidly through the woods into the heavy entrenchments along the Weldon Railroad. The Fifth Regiment was ordered, in the meantime, to support Maj. Moore, and connected with his right, pressed forward most gallantly, led by Major McNeil, to within a few yards of the Railroad, when the line finding itself unsupported in this advanced position, (the movement being partially a failure on the left) and being threatened by a heavy column on the right, they were forced to fall back and reform. During this advance the Second Regiment had been ordered to their left by Maj. Gen. Lee, and First Regiment was now put into their support on the right. The new line, thus formed, held its ground until dark, when we withdrew. Our loss was 68 killed, wounded and missing—of whom 38 were from the Fifth Regiment.

August 25th this Brigade commenced the attack on Reams' Station early in the morning, by swinging far round upon the enemy's left and attacked him vigorously, and drove them from their first line of works, on Tucker's Farm, back upon the second line; then hastily withdrew and joined in the main attack upon the place, which was strongly fortified by heavy breastworks, protected by an advanced line of earthworks and rifle pits. The disposition for the general attack was made, the Brigade occupied the right, advanced and drove the enemy precipitately from his first line, capturing several prisoners. Our lines were now drawn around for the final assault upon the works, our Brigade still constituting the right. The Second Regiment, led by Col. Roberts, in advance, closely supported by the other Regiments, charged, and were among the first troops to reach the works, sweeping the enemy before them in the wildest confusion. Our loss was miraculously small, while the dead and wounded of the enemy lay thickly strewn on the ground fought over by this Brigade. We captured over 100 prisoners. And here, be it said in due credit, that our once jeered cavaliers elicited the special commendation of the infantry, and for once, shook hands over one common battlefield, and mingled their shouts in one common victory.

The Brigade participated in General Hampton's celebrated "cattle drive," and did effective service in holding the enemy in check until the captured property was safely gotten off. After the enemy's repulse, in attempting to intercept us at the Plank Road, Col. Roberts covered the rear, repulsing in a most handsome style, every farther attempt made by the enemy during the march.

On the 27th of September the Brigade met the enemy advancing on McDowell's farm, on the extreme right of our army. The First Regiment being on picket, were not present. The Third was held in reserve, guarding our rear and flanks; the Second and Fifth Regiments were dismounted by order of Major General Lee, and formed under the immediate direction of Major McNeil, on the right, and Colonel Roberts on the left, the latter commanding, with a portion of Butler's command, moving upon the enemy's right flank. Thus formed, these two Regiments advanced upon the enemy's cavalry in the woods, near Wyatt's, charged them and broke their lines, and drove them in a very handsome style—all under a very heavy fire, both from their front and right. Of the prisoners captured, a Major, one Lieutenant and eleven prisoners were taken by these two Regiments. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. Among the former was the brave and accomplished Captain Turner, of the Second Regiment.—This spirited and successful affair was highly creditable to officers and men.

Next day, the First Regiment having come up, we supported Chambliss' Brigade in the combined attack upon the Peebles' Farm, but were not actively engaged. That evening and next morning, the Brigade gathered up forty-seven prisoners. In this affair, Lieutenant T., of Company F, Fifth North Carolina, charged a body of thirty yankees, who were posted in a house, and captured the entire party, without losing a man.

On the 27th of October, in Grant's movement against the South Side Railroad, the Brigade moved to the intersection of the Vaughn and Military roads, where it awaited orders from Gen. Lee, who, with Chambliss' Brigade, and the Fourth N. C. Regiment, struck the Vaughn road higher up, and pressed the enemy in the direction of the intersection of these two roads. On receiving orders from Gen. Lee to attack, Gen. Barringer dismounted parts of the First and Second Regiments, and proceeded to advance, but found the enemy already retiring; only a few shots were fired by each party. He then moved to the Boydtown Plank road, and finding the enemy near Wilson's we were ordered by Gen. Lee to dismount the First and Second Regiments and put them in on the left of the road, forming a line of battle with the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Regiments then actively engaged on our right. Gen. Barringer being ordered to advance his lines, the troops went forward with great alacrity; but Major McNeil, who accompanied the Regiment, soon found himself far in advance of the Virginia Regiments, on his right, who, for some reason, had not moved at the same time. Our line now overlaped the enemy's right, Col. Check and Maj. McNeil was now ordered to oblique to the right, which flanked the enemy, and brought our fire upon his main force concealed in the woods.

About this time, the whole line being ordered to advance, the enemy were driven back and pressed rapidly before us for nearly a mile. Our victory was complete. Night coming on prevented further pursuit.

In the meantime, the other two Regiments of the Brigade were put in position (mounted) on the right of the road, where they supported McGregor's Battery, and guarded our right flank. After dark, Col. Roberts sent a party under Lieut Tidwell to the vicinity of the Quaker road, where they surprised a Yankee picket force, completely routing them, killing 4, capturing 3 horses and a number of arms. During the night, the enemy retired. Next morning, we went in pursuit; but failing to overtake the enemy, we returned to camp.—The casualties were 3 killed, 65 wounded and 2 missing. Our captures were 47 prisoners.

On the 8th of December the Brigade moved out from its camp near Dinwiddie Court House, to operate against the enemy then moving in heavy force with infantry and cavalry far to our right, along the Weldon Rail Road, crossing the Nottoway river at Gee's Ford. The rear of a flanking column was overtaken on the Halifax road, where a slight skirmish ensued. It being discovered that we had struck his rear, Gen. Hampton had the entire command withdrawn, and recrossed the river and moved rapidly by Wyatt's, Mills, crossed the Meherren river, and appeared in the enemy's front at Belfield. The Fifth was thrown across the river, and placed in position some distance in front of the Rail Road bridge, with orders to hold the ground until the enemy had been compelled to show his force, and then retire across the bridge. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which one officer and two men were wounded; the loss of the enemy was supposed to have been considerable. The Regiment retired across the bridge in good order, drawing the enemy after them, when our artillery—Hart's and McGregor's Batteries of Horse artillery, and the guns from the fort—opened a furious fire upon them while the Junior Reserves* from N. C., who held the earth works near the river, met their exultant lines with a deadly fire, driving them back to their cover in the woods. During the night the enemy had retired. About 2 o'clock, a. m., Gen. Hampton put his command in motion to follow, with our Brigade in advance, the First Regiment in front. The rear of the enemy was overtaken at the intersection of the Halifax and Sussex Court House roads. Here a Regiment of his cavalry was drawn up in a open field, when the two advanced squadrons charged them, broke and drove them in great confusion about half a mile upon the rear of their infantry. Two of their infantry Regiments quickly began to form, which was charged at once, and several were sabred in the ranks. Bringing out some prisoners, but finding them too strong, the command was retired a short distance, the enemy pouring a severe fire into us. A skirmish line was being thrown out when the enemy quickly moved off after his main column.

The Third Regiment was ordered to relieve the First, and was passed to the front; with the First squadron in advance, who charged the enemy repeatedly until nightfall, driving him rapidly before them. The Second squadron now relieved the First, and was thrown forward, pursuing rapidly; it came upon the rear guard, charged, and drove it over a mile upon the main column, after having passed an ambuscade which had been prepared for us. Perceiving this, the command was immediately wheeled about and returned through the ambuscade and regained the Regiment, which Col. Moore had quickly wheeled into line, to receive the enemy, who exchanged a few shots, and moved off quietly in the darkness on their line of retreat.

The Fifth Regiment was relieved, and early on the morning of the 11th, took up the pursuit, following closely upon the retreating column of the enemy, who had so effectually blockaded the road behind them, that the pursuit was drawn off beyond Sussex Court House. Seldom have troops been called upon to undergo such extreme privations. Through sleet and snow they uncomplainingly did their duty—officers and men displaying the highest gallantry upon every occasion.

The following is a summary of the list of the casualties of each Regiment:

First N. C. Regiment, killed, 33; wounded, 83; missing, 22; total, 138. Second Regiment, N. C., killed, 16; wounded, 71; missing, 22; total, 103. Third Regiment, N. C., killed, 19; wounded, 86; missing, 43; total, 158. Fifth Regiment, N. C., killed, 30; wounded, 137; missing, 41; total, 208.—Total—killed, 98; wounded, 377; missing, 127—grand total, 602.

These closing scenes of the campaigns of this memorable year may well convince our foes that our war-ridden battle-scared troops fight with the same vigor and courage they evinced at the opening of the campaign; and that their bullying numbers shakes not the settled purpose of those determined to be free.

In this season of gloom that to some extent pervades the public mind, that spirit that incites men straggling for their homes and firesides still burns with that determined flame that should re-kindle its fires in the hearts of the doubtful and desponding. Sustain and give the noble men in the ranks the accredited respect so justly due them, and renewed zest will be given their toil-ridden spirits, that will tell on the fields on which their brave officers are yet to lead them; and their thinned ranks will close up, and again the war-whoop of vengence will be raised for the blood of the noble slain; and the sacred precincts of our imperiled homes may yet be safe from the foil hand of the invader.

D. B. R.

* Special credit is due these youthful troops, for the gallant manner in which they acted. Ill clad and a great many of them entirely barefooted, stood that inclement day on sleet and ice, with defiant shouts, pouring their deadly aim into the opposing lines of the enemy. After the enemy had retired and the excitement of the occasion had worn off; these poor brave lads stood shivering in the trenches all night long, and next morning one of the numbers, whose blood a few hours before had warmed to an effervescent heat in the fight, was stilled and cold; the chilling winds were too much for his ill-clad, delicate frame; his pulse had ceased to beat, and one soldier less was numbered for the country. Why were they barefoot? Surely our good Governor did not know this.

THE YANKEE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The following statement of the Yankee national finances has been furnished by the Treasury Department to the House Committee of Ways and Means:

Aggregate debt bearing interest in coin	$1,087,556,438	80
Interest on sixty and a half millions of debt bearing interest in currency	608,660	05
Interest on about thirty millions of debt on which interest has ceased about	350,000	00
Legal tenders bearing no interest	433,360	00
Fractional currency	247,000,000	00
Total	$2,153,735,411	26
Interest	93,141,901	86
Am't of unpaid requisitions	136,000,000	00
Amount in treasury	10,250,000	00

The amount of suspended requisitions includes all unpaid requisitions for every branch of the public service.

THE PIEDMONT ROAD.—The community will be gratified to learn, says the Danville *Register*, that the Piedmont Railroad is now doing much better service than formerly.—Some of the more serious difficulties which were in the way of the running of the trains with promptness and regularity, have been partially overcome, and we may confidently look for still further improvements. The country is scarcely aware of obstacles the management of the road have to contend with.

It is hardly proper for us to allude here to the amount of business now done upon the line, in the way of transportation, &c.—*Petersburg Express.*

A MEDICAL OPINION.—Hall's Journal of Health which claims to be authority in Medical science, has taken a stand against married people sleeping together, but thinks they had better sleep in adjoining rooms. It says that Kings and Queens do not sleep together, and why should other people? Think of separating a married couple on a cold winter's night because Hall's Journal of Health says so! You go to grass, Mr. Hall.

Exemptions and Details in the Several States.

From a recent report of C. R. Duffield, Acting Superintendent of Conscription, transmitted to the Senate by the President in response to a resolution on the subject of a number of persons exempted and detailed in the several States as State officers, express, telegraph and railroad employees. It is proper, before giving the results of the report of the Superintendent, to quote his remarks thereon. He says:

"The results given in the statement herewith enclosed are taken from the latest monthly consolidated report of the commandants of conscripts for the several States and special reports made by them. It is believed that these reports are as accurate as can be made, as the attention of the officers of conscription has been called to the requirements of Congress for exact information as a necessary basis for legislation. Every effort has been made by the Bureau to secure reliable information. It is found, however, that the want of intelligence on the part of the enrolling officers in many instances partially defeats this obbject, and induces the commandants to forward reports, which special inspection proves to be inaccurate. The information called for would have been furnished at an earlier day, but owing to the suspension of all mail facilities by the campaign of the enemy in the South, the reports required by the Bureau were greatly delayed."

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AS STATE OFFICERS.

Virginia	1,894
North Carolina	5,121
South Carolina	307
Georgia	8,229
Alabama	1,330
Mississippi	229
Florida	119
East Louisiana	20
East Tennessee	39
Total	17,288

NUMBER OF MEN DETAILED IN THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Virginia	9
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	3
Georgia	19
Alabama	6
Mississippi	1
Total	50

These men are detailed for sixty days from December 2, 1864.

NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAILED TO THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Virginia	93
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	13
Georgia	3
Alabama	0
Mississippi	0
Florida	0
East Lousiana	0
East Tennessee	0
Total	120

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AND DETAILED ON RAILROADS.

Virginia	1 327
North Carolina	960
South Carolina	1,126
Georgia	1,332
Alabama	883
Mississippi	312
Florida	157
East Tennessee	168
Total	6,165

A Case of Warning.

Among the exiles and fugitives from Georgia who have reached this city in search of a resting place, is one lately a planter with large means and many negroes and servants.

We are told that he has been literally stripped of all he owned or claimed, except what he has on and with his person, and among the items of his loss is mentioned the total destruction or removal by the Yankees of the accumulated heaps of provisions, the result of the crops of three years. As soon as this was told, many persons who had been moved to pity and sympathy for a wealthy planter thus reduced to want, exclaimed promptly "served him right."

There is no time proper or fit for hoarding up the staff of life, or crowding barns and granaries for unrighteous greed or exacting profits, but now is above all times the most unseasonable for such conduct, and we hope all producers or holders of provisions, beyond a reasonable supply in advance, will take heed in time. All indications and signs have shown whatever may be our lot under Sherman's raids and destructive forays, if we permit them, there have been provisions enough for all wants of the army and citizens. Where any have suffered, in or out of the army, it has been from error or neglect in the commissariat, or the purchasing bureau, or in transportation, or accidental delay, or disappointment, or error in the issue department, or neglect of the proper representation and requisition from the officers concerned.

We believe there is yet enough to carry us on well until the next crop, if all provisons liable probably to raids are promptly removed, and all believed to be secure are well kept and watched for use and timely distribution, not for hoarding. Where provisions believed to be exposed to danger cannot be removed by bulk by the owners, or safely sold for the public use, they should be freely issued as long as possible for present use, and to all who can carry with them a small supply—and by all means they should certainly be destroyed, if necessary, to prevent their use by the enemy.

The adoption and enforcement of means and measures compelling the foe wherever and whenever advancing into our region to bring supplies with him, or to keep up communications beyond our lines or with the coast—measures which could be applied—would be more than a duplication of our army under a different system.

We hope to hear of no more exiles from Georgia and of no South Carolinian, losing or leaving for the raiders two or three crops of provisions. Let those who have been hiding and hoarding up for greed and gain, and under pretext of want of faith in the currency, or of a dread of impressment, now bring forth their stores, and if they intend not to fight for themselves, aid in feeding men who will fight for their own homes and the homes even of the covetous cowards for whom God has visited us in anger.

A PATRIOTIC MINISTER.—Says the New York *News*: "Rev. Preston Williams, a Baptist minister in Kentucky, was drafted by the Federal authorities, and when his congregation were about to buy a substitute for him, he told them rather than allow a substitute for him to go into that army, he would lead as many as would follow him into the Confederate army. Two hundred and thirty-five accepted the patriotic proposition."

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOD, Feb. 21.—A fire occurred on the south side of Main street, between 12th and 14th, at one o'clock this morning. The upper part of building, No. 117, was destroyed. Joph Stebbin's wife, daughter and two sons perished in the flames.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—Admiral Buchanan arrived this afternoon in the flag of truce boat.—The exchange of prisoners is progressing daily.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.

There has been, for several hours this afternoon, heavy firing on our extreme right, but as yet the cause is unexplained.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—Additional Yankee papers of the 18th have been received. The only item of interest is the reprieve of Capt. Beall.

Latest from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—Northern papers of the 20th, including the evening edition of the Baltimore American, received. The news from South Carolina is all received from the Richmond papers. The American's caption reads—"Glorious News—Evacuation of Charleston—This Place of Treason Ours—The Old Flag floats over Sumter Again," &c.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor has been released from Fort Warren on parole. He will be exchanged.

Gold on Monday, 202.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—In the House to-day, a message from the President was received, in response to resolutions of enquiry, enclosing a telegram from Gen. Hardee, relative to the failure to destroy the cotton at Savannah.

He states that the cotton was stored in cellars and garrets, and its destruction would have involved that of the city.

The Senate bill increasing the number of midshipmen was passed. The tax bill was further considered until 3 o'clock, when the House took a recess until 7 o'clock, p. m.

The Senate passed the House bill to more effectually punish absentees, and prevent desertion from the army. After a secret session, it adjourned.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—European advices says an Imperial meeting of the French Privy Council was held in Paris on the 4th inst., at which affairs with America in connection with those of the Mexican Empire formed the principal object of the meeting. It is understood that the Council's final agreement was, to abstain for the present from all movements, without however, idulging fear of its security.

The British Parliament opened on the 6th instant.

The British Parliament opened on the 6th inst. In the Queen's address, the following paragraph occurs: "Civil war in North America still continues. Her Majesty regards steadfastly her neutrality between the contending parties, but would rejoice at friendly relations between them."

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby referred to the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and the treaty regulating the naval force in the Lakes, as measures framed in a spirit of hospitality to the English fishery question, and with all risks and dangers of war, Her Majesty's government will be deeply responsible if they are not fully awake to the position in which this country is placed by these acts of the government of the United States."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER FOR HIRE!

An excellent and experienced Cooper to hire for the balance of the year. For terms apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
feb 23-d3t* Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO Carried my Saddle Bags, (containing a small cloth Cap, and I believe a pair of old Leggins) from Lynn Adams' Store, would return them, he would oblige
S. M. WILLIAMS.
feb 23-d1t

ENVELOPES.

Several thousand Envelopes on hand and for sale by
D. C. MURRAY & CO,
feb 23-d1t Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

ENVELOPE PAPER.

20 Reims of Buff Envelope Paper for sale by
D. C. MURRAY & CO.
Feb 23-d1t Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

We are authorized to sell a few barrels of good Old Rye.
D. C. MURRAY & CO,
feb 23-d1t. Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

CHATHAM COUNTY CARDS IS now ready for distribution, as soon as I can get the number of soldier's families in each district, and the amount of cards that have been received in each district heretofore. The Committee of each district is requested to attend to the matter forthwith.

My address is Green Level, Wake county, N. C.
feb 23-d2t* S. UPCHURCH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.,
February 23d, 1865.

On and after this date the office will close at 4 p. m.
feb 23-d1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
feb 23-dtf

STEAM SAW MILL,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday the 3rd of March, at public Auction, near the Seaboard, on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., a No. 1 portable Steam Saw Mill, all in order and complete, made by P. Rahm, of Richmond, Va.

There will be conveyances at the Depot on the day of sale to take passengers to the Mill.

For further information apply to Mr. Miles Ambler, at the depot, who will show the Mill.
B. W. JOYNER,
feb 23-d6t* Seaboard, N. C.